

PARADOR OF GRANADA



P
RTR

Next Generation

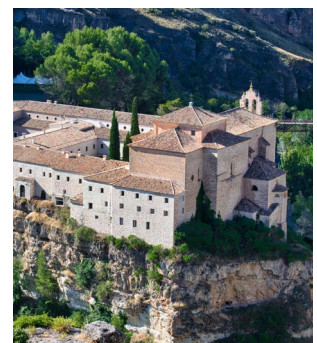


Plan de Recuperación Transformación y Resiliencia (PRTR)-Next Generation

Paradores is a state hotel net created in 1928 as a support of the tourism development in Spain, from that moment on the Paradores has increased up to 90 buildings, half of them located in historical buildings or at historical sites.

These Paradores hold the highest level of Cultural Heritage protection according to the Spanish State legislation on Cultural Heritage and their conservation and rehabilitation are essential to preserve the Spanish rich cultural and artistic heritage.

The conservation works have received a major boost thanks to the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan (PRTR): the finance programme designed by the European Union to drive economic and social development in Member States after the Covid 19 Pandemic.

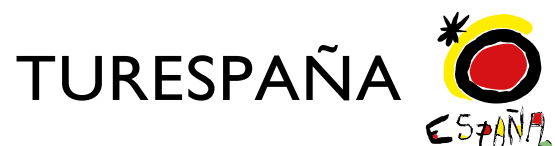
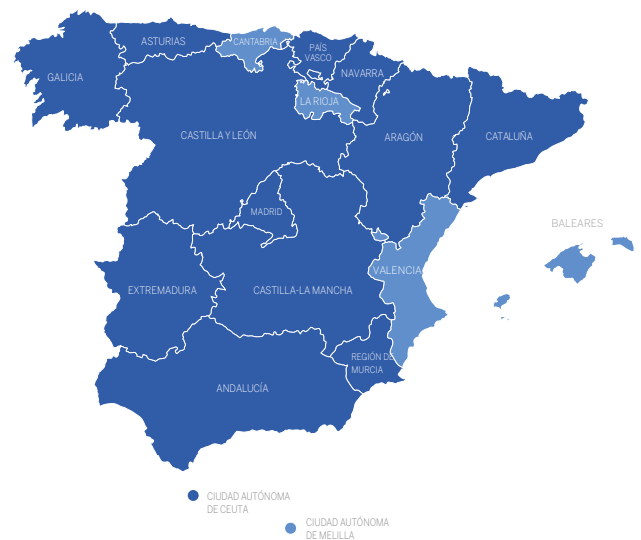


More specifically, the conservation and rehabilitation measures on historic heritage sites and buildings for touristic use, including the Paradores, are part of Component 14 focused on Tourism as a tool to drive economic development.

The Paradores historical buildings belong to the Spanish Tourism Institute (TURESPAÑA), a State institution tasked with the promotion of Spain as a touristic destination and to drive economic, social and environmental sustainability of national destinations.

The project led (managed) by TURESPAÑA will operate in 39 Paradores located in historic buildings and complexes in the Autonomous Communities of Andalucía, Aragón, Asturias, Castilla La Mancha, Castilla y León, Cataluña, Extremadura, Galicia, Madrid, Murcia, Navarra, País Vasco and the autonomous city of Ceuta.

The conservation works are focused on the historical areas open to the public.



PARADOR OF GRANADA

The current parador is located in the former Convent of San Francisco, built in 1495 after the conquest of Granada by the Catholic Monarchs in 1492, being the first convent erected in the city.

It is constructed on the remains of a Nasrid palace, of which some plasterwork, remnants of Arab baths, and the Royal Irrigation Ditch of the Alhambra are preserved.

In the 18th century, a series of modifications were made to the building. In the 1920s, Leopoldo Torres Balbás completely restored the building, which was in a state of ruin.

The building is located within the Alhambra and Generalife complex, declared Cultural Heritage in 2004, as well as a World Heritage Site since 1984.



CONSERVATION ACTIONS FINANCED WITH NEXT-GENERATION FUNDS

The project will focus on the tower and entrance of the parador, the qubba, the Arabic hall, archaeological remains of the hammam, and the crypt. Additionally, actions will be taken in the gardens. The planned interventions include:

- Restoration of stone, ceramic elements, and plasterwork, as well as other unique features to preserve their historical integrity.
- Recovery of the original layout of the gardens, incorporating plants that are adapted to climate change and suitable for the environment surrounding the Alhambra.
- Installation of monumental lighting to enhance visibility and highlight key architectural features.
- Enhancement of archaeological remains through the installation of protective covers to ensure their conservation.

The estimated duration for these actions is 12 months, with an approximate cost of 2.3 million euros. This project aims not only to preserve and restore significant cultural heritage elements but also to create a sustainable landscape that respects both history and environmental considerations.





**Plan de Recuperación,
Transformación y Resiliencia**



**Funded by
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